

GENERAL HORACE FORTER.

ON DIVERS ERRANDS

Americans in Paris Who Call at the Embassy

WHENEVER THEY GET IN TROUBLE

The First Secretary Has Anything but a Sinecure.

MATTERS OF ETIQUETTE

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, July 1, 1991. The first secretary of the American embassy was beginning his official day. Outside, in the large salon, six American citizens and one French woman were waiting to confide their troubles and prefer their re-

While waiting they disarranged the neat piles of American newspapers that the dignified and gentle-mannered colored usher tries to keep in order on the center table; or they studied the portraits of government worthies executed in steel or copper plate by the bureau of printing and engraving and framed together for the edification of the nations; or they calculated the amount of money represented by the samples of national bank notes, treasury certificates, bond coupons and customs receipts that were collected in another frame. One man signed his name in the visitors' book, which lies open for the purpose; others followed the example—"J. B. Smith, from Dallas, Tex., at the Hotel Continental," "H. L. Jones, Chicago; address letters for two weeks care United States consul, Berlin," They signed United States consul, Berlin," They signed the continent of the constant them generously."

I was glad to learn this, for it came to me—as it will come to most old residents—as a piece of real news. When I community the community of the colony. When they find deserving cases they take them to the chamber of deputies. That is a real burden, because we have none. The chamber of deputies was made for a small assembly during the empire, and they have the chamber of deputies are community of the community of the community of the colony. importance which the book may have for

Meanwhile the first secretary, Henry Vignaud, had received his first visitor. It was an American woman of wealth and position and with a misunderstanding with her Paris

"I rented the apartment two months ago."

"Had you signed a lease?" inquired the first secretary, gently. It is to be noted that he showed no surprise at finding the duties of a house agent thrust upon him.
"No? Then do you remember having a verbal understanding as to the duration of the

She Was Flat Broke.

Soon the sound as of some one gently sebbing penetrated to his private room. obtain. It was a gratuitous service. Then an American consul began issuing such pa-The first secretary went to it, opened it, disappeared for a moment and then returned with what was evidently a woman in distress. Far be it from the state Department: What are these papers? It is not the function of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States governing over his official signapresent writer to treat that form of human misery known as being dead broke in Paris with levity, especially when it clings to lovely woman. I will, therefore, draw a veil over what followed. It will be sufficient to state that here was an American woman without funds and without friends in a foreign country. Naturally she applied to her ambassador. I say naturally, for, barring the United States of America, every civilized government makes provision for what is called repatriating its destitute citizens. The diplomatic and even the consular representa-tives of all the other governments have expense accounts allowed for the relief of such of their wandering citizens as have not eaten-for example-during twenty-four

hours past. "What can you do for such dead-broke Americans?" I asked. "We can do nothing," replied Mr. Vig-

naud. "Our government does not provide one cent to help Americans in distress, and it makes no provision for getting them back home again. Every other government does. Ours alone refuses.
"Has it ever been talked about?"

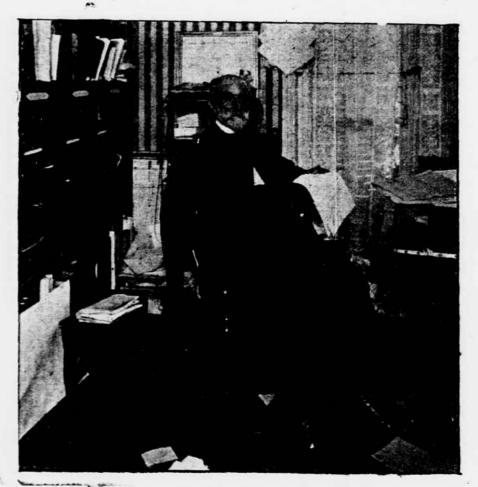
"Yes, but not officially, for Congress never will make an appropriation for the purpose. Fortunately, there is an American Relief Society in Paris, composed of wealthy Americans of the colony. When

"The society does as much as it can. It

is in better financial condition now than it has been for a long time." "As a matter of fact, Mr. Vignaud," I ventured, "at one time about five years ago I had cause to investigate the means aiding stranded fellow-citizens existing she explained in a tone of injured innocence. "I have taken greater care of the furniture than I would have of my own; I have searcely ever had visitors except on my afternoon; I have lived most quietly and paid my rent regularly. Now he will not let me move out until I pay four menths' more rent."

"Had you signed a lease?" inquired the in Paris at the moment, and the only per-son who would say without reserve Bring benevolence of Sir Edward Blount, one of

pany "
"The church has never been in direct re-"The landlord says that I rented the lations with the embassy," replied the first partment for six months," replied the secretary, "though I have heard of inapartment for six months," replied the secretary, "though I have heard of in-lady, "But I certainly never agreed to stances that bear out what you say of it.



HENRY VIGNAUD. First Secretary of Legation

whether I would like it? And my sister had I not yet decided that she would not remain in Italy, in which case-

"If they can prove a verbal lease for six months they may be able to hold you to it." said Mr. Vignaud when she had finished. "Such verbal leases are admitted in France. But I will write a letter to your landlord, explaining that he ought to yield. Perhaps he will. They generally do when we write to them. If he turns out to be inflexible, however, I will have to refer you to the counsel of the embassy. Call again '

Another Tale of Woe. The next visitor was another American woman of wealth and position. She had lost a sapphire and diamond ring. Living in a smart little boarding hotel, she now and again had missed objects, but this was the first serious disappearance; and she felt the need of a good talk about it. "I cannot suspect my own maid, can I? She has been with me two years; and when I had nervous prostration she cared for me like a trained nurse. The chambermaid who brings up the morning coffee is not the same as the one who makes the beds. There is a man who waxes and polishes the floors; and as I have not been feeling well the last week, two different waiters have brought up meals to my private sitting room, but I do not think either got as far as the bed room. It was a large sapphire, with four pure water blue-white diamonds of about a half carat each, all of the old-fashioned cutting. It belonged to my hus-

The society I know about. I know that it doing as much as it is able to do at present. We do this much ourselves—we write to the various transatlantic lines to obtain

reduced rates in such cases." Many Strapped Citizens.

"And do the dead-broke citizens appear often?"

"We have one or two or three a day right through the year," he answered, sorrowfully. "During the exhibition the number was incredible. Americans came over here without funds, taking it for granted that they could make money. We have his grace's wont to bandy words with one got most of that batch back home by this time, but a fair number still hang on, and the new ones come according to the old average of one or two a day."

"And you are obliged to send them away without help?" I asked. "No, we do not do anything of the kind. We relieve them.

"But I thought there was no fund?"
"We do it out of our own pockets, just

as they do at the consul general's office. When a man or woman tells you he has eaten nothing for two days you cannot re-fuse to provide for him. You cannot drive him out hungry. You cannot risk letting him walk the streets that night."
"It looks as if there should be a fund."

"There never will be one. At home in America there seems to be a prejudice against Americans living abroad or even traveling abroad. The answer is, 'Stay at home and you will not find yourself dead broke in Porte.'" band's first wife, and I valued it particularly because—"

"Madame," replied the first secretary of "But how about students? How about haven't got any pate oostume idea. These men trying to introduce American inventrousers!"

tions and products abroad? How about those who have come for a good reason of and met with unexpected lesses?" "Well, I suppose the good people do not think about them. The idea seems to be, 'I don't travel; why should you?" Women Who Want Letters.

At this moment there was shown in a woman with a letter. Had the ambassador been in his office she likely would have been asked in to him, because Gen. Porter is punctilious to a degree in such matters. There have been American ambassadors capable of ignoring letters and calmiy going their own way, as far as the State Depart-ment and the rights of man permit. I re-member such a one to whom a woman from St. Louis came with letters from three Inited States senators and one governor. They were to be her passports into the best society of the colony, as she told at the pension. The ambassador would take her up-and pass her on. Therefore, because she had full confidence in her three letters, she sent them around to the embassy

in vain. What could she do? There was never a response from the ambassador-and her precious letters were gone.

There are letters and letters. The present woman's letters were from the gov-ernor of her state and her county school superintendent, and requested only that there be procured for her unusual privileges to visit, inspect and study the primary school system of Paris. The first secretary filled up a copper-plate letter form and handed it to her.

without first having attached a string to them. One week she waited. Two weeks she waited. She waited the whole season

Passports and Other Papers.

port to any citizen who makes affidavit of item). his identity and presents evidence of it?"

"Yes, unless we have reason to doubt his statements. The issuing of passports," continued Mr. Vignaud, "is the only service for the American embassy at Paris. "I will which this embassy makes any charge, and write to the police to try to find it. You would better remain at home as much as ing to the United States. All other papers it is a rule I which this embassy makes any charge, and would better remain at home as much as fing to the United States. All other papers possible tomorrow and the next day; and if are issued free of charge. It is a rule I th unknown person sends up his card, do not hesitate to receive him. It may be a has had a great deal of trouble about birth detective. By the way, you have nothing you would not want noticed, I presume? No undeclared pct dog about your rooms? Have you made your declaration d'etrangter? We may be going to antagonize the hotel servants, you know; and they are always ready to respond with secret denunciations."

The embassy used to issue papers in

"The embassy used to issue papers in lieu of these originals, which many Americans find themselves almost powerless to pers. His was not a service gratis, and after a time there came word from the ernment to state, over his official signa-ture, what is the law in any of the states of the Union in regard to any particular point. That is the business of a lawyer, Stop issuing these papers.'

"We replied that they were really neces-sary for the convenience of the colony, and ened the direct passage to the east. that the French authorities would not ac-cept any certificate issued by an American lawyer if it had not the seal of the em-bassy. It was then agreed that these papers could be obtained from lawyers and that the embassy would certify, not that the statements of law or fact contained in them are true, but that the lawyers issuing them are competent to declare what is the law and custom of this or that particular state

"How many people come here in the course of a day?" I asked.

Callers From Every State.

afmiessly, perhaps to leave a footprint on the sands of time, but little dreaming the cated this to Mr. Vignaud he replied:

On the way to Japan a stop was made at the Loo Choo Islands, dependent on Japan, and friendly relations were established. cannot issue tickets freely. Every time we want a ticket I have to write to the minister of foreign affairs to explain that it is for a prominent American. He writes to the president of the chamber, and finally the ticket gets from me to the prominent citizen. Just now all are applying for tickets to witness the great annual review of the army. There are 150 applications registered already. I fear we cannot satisfy them all. Then, also, they come to borrow money, and are astonished not to get it. What is the ambassador here for?

Matters of Etiquette.

"Others want to see high people, want to be presented to the president of the republic, to the ministers, to be asked to receptions, dinners and balls. These entertainments are official; yes, but they are official only for the officials. According to French taste and habit it is a singular request to make of a minister to issue a ticket of invitation to some private person he does not know. Mme. Carnot made it very stiff, and would not issue an invitation to any one she did not know; and the tradition still has force in government circles. It is a delicate matter.'

"I assure you it is a delicate question in the American colony," I replied. "It takes this form: The American ambassador is in the habit of giving great and splendid public receptions on New Year day, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day. The notice is published in the Paris papers, printed in English. Everybody goes, and everybody is happy. Yet for many women it is not happiness enough. Later on, say after New Year or at the beginning of the au-tumn, they will read in the society columns of those papers the simple mention in two lines that 'Mrs. Porter has resumed her Mondays.' Then the newcomers espe rially begin asking: 'Does it mean that we are to call?' or, more timidly or not, as you interpret it, 'Does that mean that we may call?' Mr. Vignaud, simple as the question may seem, its answer will relieve many a troubled breast. Who may call?" "On Mrs. Porter?"

"On Mrs. Porter's Monday afternoons." "Why, any one whom Mrs. Porter

"You are speaking of women, are you not? The ambassador does not expect not? The ambassador does not expect to see any man who has not previously called on him at the embassy. Let him register in the visitors' book and leave a card, at

"And ladies?" "When there is a woman with her husband both should first leave cards on Mrs. Perter. Women alone should do so positwely. They usually find Mrs. Porter's card returned to them within the proper time. There is a book kept for such ters, and they are attended to very scrupulously."

"Then a man may present himself at Mrs. Porter's Monday receptions?" "If he knows the ambassador." nd a woman "If Mrs. Porter knows her."

"Mr. Vignaud," I remarked, as I took my departure, "I think the question re-mains almost as delicate as before." "Perhaps so," smilled the first secretary.

STERLING HEILIG. Shuffle.

From the Detroit Journal. Perceiving now that the block was inevisuicide "Shall I shuffle off this mortal coil?"

But the executioner, being a man of some wit withal, divined his thought.

"You shuffle after I cut!" quoth this functionary, briefly. The duke was silent at this. It was not

from the commonalty. A Dignitary Relaxes.

From the Chicago Tribune.

mused he.

"What is your name?" asked the city directory enumerator. "Cotton," answered the man of the house, "Any children?"

"Eleven." "I suppose we shall have to let it go," said the enumerator, putting down the figures, "but it looks like padding the census."

Suitably Attired.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. Mrs. Chatterton-"Henry, for goodness ake, don't wear such short trousers! Give

MEMORABLE EVENT IN HISTORY

The Mikado's Ports Unbarred to

American Products.

TOMORROW'S CELEBRATION

A number of Japanese warships will be present, in addition to the four American warships under Rear Admiral Rodgers, at the unveiling July 14 at Kurihama of the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Perry, July 14, 1853. Admiral Rodgers, on the New York, and

the gunboat Yorktown arrived at Yokohama yesterday. These vessels will be joined by the gunboat Bennington - the cruiser New Orleans having already arrived at Yokohama-and will co-operate "Now, with regard to simple passports, it | with a Japanese fleet on the occasion of is different," I said. "Has one a right to a | the unveiling of the Perry monument on passport? Are you obliged to issue a pass- the 14th instant at Kurihama. (News

> The dedication of the monument in Japan in celebration of the welcome extend-ed by that country to Commodore Matthew C. Perry and his expedition in 1853, recalls one of the most memorable events in this country's history. The object of that expedition was to cultivate friendship the Japanese and ultimately find with markets for our goods. Beyond a few shipwrecked sailors no strangers had had any intercourse with the people of the flowery kingdom, who were forbidden on pain of death from leaving their country. The laws of the land regulated the size and construction of their vessels so that long voyages were practically impossible. The people, too, were timid mariners and afraid to venture out of sight of land. The result was that the country was a hermit land. Many of the trading nations of Europe had earnestly desired to form commercial ties with the Japanese, but it re-mained for the Americans to open the door through which in time all others entered.
>
> The acquisition of California and the consequent change in the geographical position of the United States was the step that led to the cultivation of oriental amity. Our country had become the middle kingdom between Europe and Asia, and we had become neighbors to the Japanese. American enterprise was eager to disperse the obscurity which shut out Ja-pan from the view of the world and dark-

Commodore Perry's Project. Commodore Perry had urged upon the government the advantage of sending an embassy to Japan to establish commercial relations between that country and the United States. The project was widely discussed and received attention in a presidential message to Congress. Ample pro-vision was made, and Commodore Perry sailed on the Mississippi from Norfolk November 24, 1852, on his memorable voy-"I should say the average would be fifteen to twenty. To attend to their multitudinous wants there is, first, the ambassador, General Horace Porter; then myself, first secretary; Spencer Eddy, second secretary, and A. B. Blanchard, third secretary, with Augustus Biesel, clerk.

"Our visitors come from every state of the Union," continued the first secretary. "All bring letters from senators, governors" "All bring letters from senators, governors "All bring letters from senators, governors" Japan to American intercourse at all haz-It was understood that he should be Japan to American intercourse at all hazards. The crews were kept thoroughly drilled and reached a high state of disci-

On the way to Japan a stop was made at and friendly relations were established. after considerable reluctance on the part of the orientals.

Arrival in the Bay of Yeddo.

The arrival of the fleet in the Bay of Yeddo produced the liveliest consternation. The steam vessels easily brushed aside the throng of sailing vessels that clustered about them, but the commodore sent word to the authorities that unless they would remove their boats he would disperse them by force. They were thereupon ordered away. There was great excitement on shore. Guns were frequently fired, signal rockets were shot into the air, soldiers were paraded about the batteries on the headlands and at night beacon fires blazed and illumined the long stretch of shore. Tedious negotiations followed with the authorities of the city of Uraga, opposite which the fleet had anchored. Every obstacle was offered to the commodore's demand that a proper personage be sent to whom he might deliver the President's letter. But finally the commodore's perseverance was rewarded. The government of Japan reluctantly decided to yield. Thursday, the 14th of July, was appointed for the interview. This concession was granted only after the commodore had threatened that he would carry the President's

letter to Yeddo, the capital, and deliver it in person. "I will wait until Tuesday, the 12th of July, and no longer," declared the commodore. On that day the answer of the emperor came, appointing the subsequent Thursday for the reception. A small village called Gorihama or Kurihama was selected for the interview. The President's Letter Presented.

When the day arrived the two steamers

were moved down the bay opposite the place and anchored so that their guns could command the landing. The Japanese had put up a temporary building of wood with lofty, peaked roof. White canvas painted in squares, with black stripes, covered the building and stretched a long distance to each side. Nine tall standards of rich crimson cloth, surrounded by a number of colored flags, were distributed along the beach in front, while 5,000 Japanese troops were arrayed in line behind. The hills in the neighborhood were thronged with people. Two Japanese boats were sculled out to the Susquehanna bearing the governor and vice governor, and on their arrival preparations were made for hte landing. About fifteen boats laden with officers, marines and sailors now left the ships for the shore. One of the captains led the way in his barge, flanked by the Japanese boats bearing the governor and vice governor of Uraga and their suites. The others followed, accompanied by two bands that played lively airs. The marines and sallors landed and formed on the beach to await the coming of the commodore, who was the last to leave. As he approached the shore thereen guns from his flag-ship saluted him. On landing he was escorted by the American forces, numbering nearly 400, to the building. The United States flag was borne by two tall, fine-looking sailors, who had been picked out of the whole fleet for their stalwart propor-tions. They were immediately followed by tions. They were infinitely followed by two fancifully dressed boys, who bore, wrapped in a scarlet cloth covering, the box containing the commodore's credentials and the President's letter. These docuand the President's letter. These docu-ments were inscribed on vellum and bound table, the noble prisoner bethought him of in blue silk velvet. The seals were attachsuicide. gold tassels and encased in circular boxes beautifully wrought of solid gold. The box containing the documents was of rosewood with gold mountings. Then came the commodore in full uniform. He had a most impressive appearance and was flanked on each side by a tall negro armed to the teeth. The various officers of the fleet fol-Lieut. Kell's Account. John M. Kell, an officer on the Mississippi

at the time, has written a description of the commodore's reception, in which he participated. He says: "Thousands of Japanese witnessed this spectacle and observed the strictest order and decorum, while a of the mechanical progress of the last few few of the highest in rank were permitted to approach and witness the ceremonies. As the commodore and his staff drew near to the entrance of the building he was met by the officer of the Japanese government and his suite, making the salaams of their country, after which we were con-ducted into the building. The Japanese were seated on one side and the Americans sake, don't wear such short trousers! Give them to the rag man!"

Chatterton—"Not much! You women haven't got any patent on the rainy day oostume idea. These are my rainy day trousers!"

Were seated on one side and the Americans on the state of the interpreter took his position between the two, down on his knees, not daring to look at either party, but merely repeating the communications as an automaton or a machine might have done.

Cur grand old commodore, with his imposition.

There is a lot to toldings and all sorts of health precautions these days," she said. "I don't take any stock in it myself. Our ancestors didn't resort to any such methods."

"True," admitted the agent, "and look trousers!"

ing presence and gigantic stature, delivered with great dignity and solemnity the credentials empowering him to treat with the Japanese nation, doing honor to his country by his impressive bearing, both martial and soldierly. After this formality was gone through with some attempt at pleasant intercourse was passed between the two parties, and this great occasion which proved the wedge that opened Japan to the Commodore Perry's Expedition in proved the wedge that opened Japan to the civilized world was brought to a close. The commodore and his staff withdrew from the reception and returned on board ship in the same order with which it had landed. Nothing occurred to mar the very imposing ceremonies in behalf of our country. The fleet got under way and dropped down the bay to our former anchorage, which was better suited for operating our railroad and the telegraph wires brought out by the commodore to display to these secluded people the vast improvements of the age. In a few days we had in operation the little locomotive and miniature cars. For these we had laid the track in a circle, and it was about a mile in circumference. The Japanese displayed great interest in this steam locomotive on dry land. Some of the more daring ventured to ride on the outside, the cars being too small to admit of their riding inside."

Treaty Negotiated.

Many friendly visits to the vessels were made by the Japanese, who showed the greatest interest in the working of the engines. They were hospitably entertained and showed a greater liking for American liquors at times than was consonant with their dignity. Finally the commodore sailed on July 17 for China, with the purpose of making a second visit to conclude a treaty. Accordingly he sailed from Hong Kong the following January, hastening his visit in view of the suspicious proximity of some French and Russian vessels, and directed his course again to Japan. His fleet comprised the Susquehanna, Pewhatan, the Mis sissippi and two storeships. He was later joined by the Macedonian, Vandalia, the Lexington, the Saratoga and the Southampton. On the 8th of March the commodore met the five commissioners appointed to confer with him. A reply to the President's etter was given to the commodore and he returned to his ship. The two months that followed were devoted to negotiating the treaty, which, while it did not secure all the Americans wanted, yet opened two ports to them and led the way to international intercourse. France, England and Russia hurried to obtain similar privileges, giving full evidence of the value at which they were esteemed. All the resources of diplo macy were exhausted by the Japanese in their efforts to discourage and thwart Commodore Perry, but he persevered and won a victory of peace no less renowned than of the earlier Commodore Perry on Lake Erie

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

heap Appliances Make It Available for People of Moderate Means. From the New York Evening Post.

It is now possible for the owner of a house or a boat to introduce into it a great many of the latest applications of electrical machinery, without going bankrupt in the process, even if he is not a rich man to start with. The feature of practical electric work in the past few years has been not so much the increase in the number of uses to which electricity has been put as the extraordinary cheapening that has brought the newly developed appliances within the reach of a much larger portion of the public.

For example, miniature electric lamps, which were hardly more than curlosities five years ago, can now be obtained already wired for decorative uses at prices not beyond the reach of scarcely any one who undertakes dining room or ball room decoration. Intertwined with smilax or with flowers, these tiny star-like points of light, in appropriate colors, can be employed effecso close to the spectator that the use of the large incandescent globes would be out of the question. The price of a year or two ago, which is still asked by some electrical contractors not anxious to go into this particular line of work, was \$1 per lamp for an evening for the smallest sizes.

Another use for the miniature lamps.
which are now made by half a dozen firms, is in the so-called "torch lamps" or "travelusually jumps at a man and attempts to ers' lamps," variations on the old-fashloned dark lantern, which light at the touch of a button or spring. A patent has just been granted for an improvement in the shape of a lamp and battery made flat, to fit the pocket, like a folding camera. This will burn for ten hours with a single charge, which costs 25 cents, and the lamp itself will be ornamental in finish and available for gift purposes. It is not yet on the mar-

Ornamental candles with miniature lights at their tips and dry batteries in the candlesticks below are coming into some popularity. Another novelty is the clock with a tiny lamp before its face, to be lighted by a pressure of the finger of any one who wants to know the time of night. Electric flash lamps for photographic use are also new. There are several new patterns of electric fans run by batteries, for use in rooms not supplied with electric current. and many of them are sold. They work satisfactorily, but dealers say that the cost of their maintenance makes them really ex-

If power of any kind, as from a water-fall or windmill, is available, the owner of a house beyond the reach of electric light nensive luxuries. wires can now install a plant of his own very cheaply. When water power is not to be had, a gasoline engine is considered about the most practicable way of running a dynamo for use in an ordinary country house. With current in the house, there is scarcely any limit to the uses to which electricity can be put. Flatirons, curling irons, pumping engines, coffee mills, ice cream freezers and sewing machines are a few of the commonest applications. A motor for a sewing machine now costs only \$18 to \$20, and is not very expensive to maintain. Many are being put in private houses. Electric cooking appliances, in-cluding chafing dishes and tea kettles, are most convenient and cleanly, but use up a

great deal of current and are correspondingly expensive to keep in use.

Telephones are replacing speaking tubes in most of the up-town houses now being built. A two-station telephone can be bought and installed for less than \$10. The cheaper instruments are guaranteed only for distances less than a mile. Between houses and stables or outbuildings in the country they are also coming to be very common. "It is interesting to notice," said common. "It is interesting to notice, said a specialist in this branch of electrical work today, "how many of our customers have worked out plans and ideas of their own for electric fittings of one kind or another, long before they knew they could ever afford to have them carried out. Many of the hig firms of electrical contractors of the big firms of electrical contractors set prohibitive prices on small jobs, because they don't think it worth while. Many householders are discouraged by the answer to their first request for an estimate on the work that have in mind. But if a on the work they have in mind. But if a man knows where to go, he need not worry much over the expense of the work he may want done on his house or his boat."

Industrial Engineering. From the Engineering Magazine.

The progress of each year equals that achieved in the preceding two years. Throughout the entire range of engineering activity the same process is apparent-the process of bringing higher units of force under more absolute control of the indi-

vidual will. On the material side the advance of the era is strikingly evident. It shows first, perhaps, in the vast manufacturing establishments and in the parallel rise of huge central power and lightning stations, swift steamships, fast railway trains, extended steamsnips, last railway trains, extended traction systems, great office buildings. Next it shows in the change in the mechanical equipment of all of these — a change amounting to a revolution, especially in the tools of production used in the mill and machine works. Surely it must be apparent that there must be an equal progress in the system of co-ordination by which these tremendous agencies are made to work in internal and external harmony
—in other words, in methods of management. The development of works insuagement into a specialized branch of produc-tive activity is indeed the great co-ordinate

Result of Their Neglect. From the Chicago Post.

"Our milk," urged the agent, "is sterilized." The housewife laughed scornfully.

"There is a lot of foolishness about ster-

GREATLY FEARED BY THE COWBOYS

No Camp is Ever Pitched if Lair is Known.

DREADFUL STORIES TOLD

(Copyright, 1901, by R. S. Baker.) Written for The Evening Star by Ray Stannard

Jack, the cowboy, is no sort of a coward, but there is one creature of the desert that reduces him to abject dread. He courts a meeting, armed or unarmed, with a mountain lion or a gray wolf or a bear; they furnish good sport for his lariat. He well shake a tarantula from his blanket, and go to sleep in them afterward with philosophical comfort. He even expresses slight respect for the rattlesnake, and though he is bitten, there is comfort in the thought of the remedy-and the excuse for plenty of it. When Jack is ready to make camp in the desert you may see him sniffing about inquiringly, and if he smells a certain unmistakable odor and especially if that odor becomes perceptible in the vicinity of a loose pile of boulders or a rock littered ravine, Jack instantly concludes to move elsewhere, though he may be halfdead with weariness, for he wants no dealings with the hydrophobia skunk.

It is safe to say that of all the wild creatures of the Cante ranges not one of them, with the possible exception of this strange skunk, will attack a man unless wounded or suddenly frightened. Even the grizzly bear is deeply imbued with mandread. But the hydrophobia skunk, like the porcupine and some other small animals, seems to love the haunts of men, the smell of cooking and campfires, and if there is half a chance he will come prowling around after dark, entering tent or hovel without fear and even creeping over the sleeping bodies of men. Many of the wild creatures give warning in some way of their presence, but the hydrophobia skunk, while he is provided with the odoriferous defenses common to his tribes, will

The Spotted Variety. From rattlesnakes Jack protects himself

at night, as he firmly believes, by surrounding the spot on the sand where he is to sleep with his riata, or horse-hair rope, it being his belief that snakes will not cross over horse hair, but from the hydrophobia skunk there is no defense, except vigilance. Camp with a band of cowboys almost any-where in the southwest and sooner or later you will hear many dreadful stories of this terror by night, and some of the cases are so well authenticated that there can be no doubt of their truth. It is difficult to get a very clear description from the cowboys of the hydrophobia skunk, for the reason that he usually appears at night, makes his attack and disappears without paying his respects. They all agree, however, that he is much smaller than the ordinary skunk of the eastern and middle states, with a longer tail and that he is much more active in lamp for an evening for the smallest sizes. On the other hand, a down-town contractor will now furnish thirty lamps connected in series to three of the largest size storage cells, which will keep them burning a whole evening, for \$10, including the work of putting them in.

another use for the miniature lamps.

usually jumps at a man and attempts to bite him on his bare flesh, his hands or his face. I have heard of several instances in which the skunk selzed the nose of the vic-tims, and sometimes his chin. In one case in particular two miners were sleeping in a little hut thatched with bear grass and set on the side of a deep arroyo in Arizona. In the middle of the night one of them, Mc-Glory by name, woke up with the sense of something moving in the hut. He called to his partner, and an instant later he saw the dim form of a small animal crawling over his companion's body. He shouted an alarm and Sheehan woke up.
"Good Lord!" he cried, and "It's skunk.

Got Him at Last.

Both men sprang at once to their feet. Sheehan threw the animal from him and it turned on McGlory, leaping up and catching him by the nose, almost severing it. By this time Sheehan had seized a shovel. He knocked the skunk away and finally succeeded in killing it. McGlory stanched the flow of blood and went down some thirty miles to Phoenix to see a doctor. He was advised to go at once to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago; but, being a man of no means, and believing that he would recover without treatment, he went back to his camp. In the course of two or three weeks the wound had healed pretty thor oughly, and McGlory had ceased to worry about it. Suddenly one day he was take violently ill, went into convusions, frothed at the mouth and died in horrible agony. This is only one of numerous cases. A number of men have gone to Chicago or New York for treatment and have recov-There are many instances-almost

From Sketch

THE DEADLY SKUNKS

any comman will tell of several, the details of which have come under his personal observation—of attacks by the hydrophobia sure to Follow Their

Bite.

Bite.

any comman will tell of several, the details of which have come under his personal observation—of attacks by the hydrophobia skunk that were defeated by prompt action. One case in particular of which I had personal knowledge occurred in the Santa Catalina mountains in Arizona. Two men were sleeping in a tent on cots, when one of them was awakened in the night by something crawling on his body. At first he thought it was the camp cat, and shouted, "Get out." The animal, however, did not move. My triend raised himself on his elbows and looked into two however, and not move. My triend raised himself on his elbows and looked into two gleaming eyes. Instantly he thought of the hydrophobia skunk and gave the blanket a sudden jerk upward, coyering his face. The skunk must have sprung to attack at The skunk must have sprung to attack at the same moment, for my friend felt him land on his face and head, which fortunately were covered by the blanket. A vigorous shake threw the skunk to the floor, where he disappeared in the darkness. Neither of the men dared set foot on the ground, for fear of further attack, and when they finally got a light the skunk was gone. However, he had left behind him an odor that was almost unbearable, that necessitated the burning of the blankets on my friend's bed. In this case, as in ets on my friend's bed. In this case, as in many others, quickness of action seemed to have been all that saved the attacked from a dangerous wound. In all the various ac-counts of the skunk's work that I heard the animal lost courage if his first attack was not successful, and escaped by the nearest way. This would tend to show that the skunk, in common with other wild reatures, was driven to the attack by creatures, was driven to the attack by alarm or sudden disturbance, though no other animal of the desert or the range is so bold in approaching human habitation. The hydrophobia skunk is common all through the range country along the Rocky mountains, and yet a casual visitor or camper might spend months there without catching a glimpse of one. Even the cowboys admit that they do not often see these animals, and yet their occasional experiences, repeated from campfire to campfire, have made a strong impression on their minds, so that the hydrophobia skunk has become the most dreaded of all the has become the most dreaded of all the wild creatures that they know.

AGAINST PAID COACHES,

A Proposition to Dispense With Professional Trainers in College Sports,

From the Chicago Tribune

President Draper and the trustees of the University of Illinois have taken a commendable step in sending out a circular to the leading western colleges urging that after 1901 there shall be no more paid coaches employed in foot ball or other college athletics. The University of Chicago has given a prompt indorsement to the suggestion, and the Universities of Wisconsin and Iowa are in sympathy with the movement. The idea is one that ought to

recommend itself strongly to the other five of the nine colleges concerned.

The point made by the authorities of the University of Illinois is that the prevailing usage is unwise, "because it is destructive of university self-dependence, because it encourages extravagant eventualities." of university self-dependence, because it encourages extravagant expenditure and invites professionalism; because it makes the game a battle between rival coaches, who become indifferent to the hazards of the contests, and because it results in the overtraining of the men to an extent which is hurtful physically and which unfits them for regular university work." It is proposed that after the coming season all foot ball and other athletic teams shall be coached by none but regularly employed instructors in the university. instructors in the university.

This is the policy that has been followed

by the University of Chicago from the be-ginning, and it undoubtedly is best. The trouble with employing outsiders is that the intercollegiate games become personal battles between rival coaches. The professional coach strives to make a reputation for himself and often forgets the interests of the college or the personal welfare of the men. In his desire to wis acceptable. the men. In his desire to win at all haz-ards he is tempted to introduce professional players into his team under more or less transparent disguises, thus injuring the good name of the college in attempting to bolster up his own reputation.

The whole tendency is to make the games too desperately in earnest. Instead of mere sports they become battles in which everything is staked, almost including the lives of the players. The evils complained of can be corrected to a large degree by keeping athletics under the control of an in director connected with the fac ulty of the college. Such an instructor is not likely to sacrifice the interests of the institution to his own interests, for two are combined, if not identical. Athletics have become so important a feature of college life that every large institution is almost compelled to assume control over them and not to leave them longer in the hands of irresponsible hired professionals President Draper's suggestion is timely and practical.

War Balloons. From the Philadelphia Times.

The London war office, it is stated, is about purchasing Dr. Barton's balloon for military purposes. It is cigar-shaped and has a platform and machinery suspended inderneath. A high-speed motor drives the propellers, and it is provided with two aeroplanes, one horizontal, by which the palloon is made to ascend and descend, and another vertical at the rear, which does the steering from right to left. Water tanks arranged at each end, into which the water is pumped automatically from one to the other, overcome the difficulty arlsing from the necessity of moving the center of gravity. The opinion is expressed that by the end of the summer the balloon will be able to carry three persons at the rate of twelve miles an hour,

At the Sanitarium.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"That nervous lady stayed only three "Didn't she like the place?"

"Yes; but the other patients wouldn't stand her canary birds and monkey.



FORGIVEN.

"Oh, you naughty man; you wanted to cut me!"
"I should be cutting a pretty figure, shouldn't I?"